

ORGANIZED CAPITAL

WHAT THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS IS ATTEMPTING.

Protection Against Labor a Mere Incident in the Work Undertaken by that Body.

FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

NOT TO CHECK BENEFICENT UNIONISM, BUT TO MEET IT FAIRLY.

Regards Questions Between Capital and Labor as Matters to Be Settled by Members of Both Classes.

It has become evident to capitalists, and, indeed, to all who are interested in industrial and social harmony, that the proper balance between capital and labor cannot be maintained with labor organized and capital unorganized. That capital deserves proper employment and a fair compensation is as patent to the general public as that labor deserves proper work and fair compensation. But that capital is in danger of being imposed upon, and that it is threatened in its proper sphere of activity is a point on which the public is not informed. By sketching the work of the one organization of national scope that wants to do for capital what the American Federation of Labor is doing for labor, I shall show that the need of active protection of capital against the encroachments of organized labor is coming to be realized in America.

Although we have heard much of organized capital, there has not been in this country until recently any such thing as organized capital. The organization is yet so incomplete and embryonic that even now the term "organized capital" may be considered a misnomer. But the combination of capital for common protection is progressing, assuming definite form and purpose, and will soon justify the name. What has heretofore been called organized capital is really consolidated capital, which is entirely different. Consolidated capital is the combination of resources for the purpose of increasing the money-making power of invested capital. Organized capital is the combination of men of similar interests in the employment of labor and in the business administration of their industries, not primarily to protect themselves against labor, but to promote the industrial prosperity of themselves and of the country. The protection against labor, though important, is incidental.

The power of organized labor, like that of any human organization, if unrestricted, becomes selfish and tends to subordinate the interest of all classes to the interests of one class. Trades unionism and capital are both striving to dictate to one another four things: (1) Who shall be employed; (2) the length of time employees shall work; (3) the amount of work they shall turn out; (4) how much they shall get for work. Capital heretofore has maintained its side at a disadvantage on account of lack of organization, and trades unionism has profited thereby, partly to the unbalancing of power between capital and labor and to the disturbance of the natural laws of trade. The distinct need of capital, so far as it deals with labor, is an effective counter-organization that will equal in power and influence the combination of labor, a national federation of employers that can enforce the arbitration of the four things contended for, and that can curb the socialistic tendencies of organized labor.

ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURERS.

The organization I speak of, which is bringing together the powers and intelligence of the capitalist class, is the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. This is the largest and strongest trade organization in the world, whether capital invested, labor employed or output is considered. It was formed in Cincinnati in 1896 at a mass meeting of manufacturers, who set forth their purpose in organization, declaring for the development of home and foreign markets, reciprocity in trade with foreign countries as far as practicable, a judicious system of subsidies to favor the restoration and extension of the American merchant marine, the construction and operation of the Nicaragua canal by our own government, the extension and improvement of natural and artificial waterways by the government and the connection of the great lakes with the rivers of the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard. It will be noted that the organization of the association gave no sign of having the labor question in mind. The association now has over 2,000 manufacturing establishments on its roll, each of which contributes \$50 a year to the association's working fund. Since the association has developed an aggressive policy towards organized labor, this policy being the growth of the past year, the membership is growing at the rate of about 150 per month. The association is concerning itself with national and state legislation, publicly or secretly, as may seem best for results. Through its officers, committees and members it determines and tries to secure what will be beneficial for its members and the Nation in the way of legislation, and it determines also what legislation desired by others it will promote or antagonize. It was the most powerful instrument in effecting the establishment of the new Department of Commerce, and it was largely instrumental in having passed the isthmian canal bill. It is now pushing consular reform and is pressing measures of postal and patent reform. It vigorously opposed and was the chief instrument in defeating the eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill in the last Congress, both of which were drawn up and urged by organized labor. The resistance to organized labor has been the chief work of the association the past year, and in defeating the two bills mentioned it claims its first decisive and momentous victory over the forces of the opposition. The righteousness of these bills is a matter of economic discussion to which there are distinctly two sides. Through public discussion and propaganda the labor leaders have acquired a large share of public sympathy. The view of the public, like that of the protagonists of labor, is thus largely one-sided. As Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the association, says, "the chief work that lies within the province of the association is an educational one. Organized labor owes its present power mainly to the support of public opinion, which it has obtained through constant agitation. The thought and sentiment of thousands of those who lean towards the cause of labor are based upon ex parte con-

BISHOP J. E. QUIGLEY



Bishop Quigley was recently promoted to the archbishopric of Chicago. He has long presided over the diocese of Buffalo. He is one of the most popular prelates of the Catholic Church.

sideration. Carried away by the insistent and specious pleas of the labor agitators, they lose sight of the grave issues at stake. Our duty is to arouse the great middle class to a realization of what trades unionism in its full, unrestricted and unopposed development means. We must organize, not for the purpose of checking the possible beneficent work of unionism, but to be able to meet and reason with organized labor on its own powerful plane, and to be able if need be to oppose force with force. Individual employers are almost powerless to cope with the labor combinations, and frequently they are opposed to one another in what they consider their interests. With the industrial experts that organized capital will develop it will be much easier to avoid dissensions among the employers and the employed, and it will also be easier to come to agreement with labor leaders on points of common interest. Not oppression, but amicable agreement is our plan. Peace is our watchword. And to accomplish this to the fullest the third interested party to the controversy, namely, the great middle-class public, must be brought to see both sides of the case clearly."

FOR INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

The association opposes the distinction that unionism makes between the union employee and the nonunion employee, the latter constituting about 85 per cent. of all laborers; it opposes the limiting of a man's ambition and capacity by denying the individual a right to determine for himself the length of time he shall work and how much he shall produce in a given time, and also the rules limiting or forbidding apprentices; it opposes the usurpation of rights by the union, which says to the manufacturer that he shall deal with the union, and that while he shall pay the men individually they shall be indebted more to the union than to himself for their positions; that he cannot employ or discharge men without the consent of the union, and that he must pay all a fixed wage without regard to individual worth or the ability of the employer to pay the fixed wage; it opposes all restrictions on the free operation of the natural laws of industry. It is strenuously opposed to the socialistic principle of the labor union, which arrogates itself as an organization, the rights which belong to the individual worker, and which interferes with the property rights of the employer in dictating how he shall distribute his earnings. As one evidence that the Association of Manufacturers is considerate of the interests of labor, so far as it has gone into the subject of convict labor, it is the feeling of the officers of the association that convicts should be employed in road-making, as not to interfere and compete with free laborers.

The association regards the questions between capital and labor as business questions to be solved by the wisest heads of the two classes. These questions are above all things not political questions. If capital and labor cannot agree, and if the balancing power of the mind of the great middle class, properly educated on both sides of the controversy, fails to influence an agreement, then it will be time enough for the government to take a hand in the solution of the problems. Only when a disagreement reaches the point of violating the obligations of capital and labor to society at large should government interference be thought of. Special and class legislation should be discouraged. The imperative and present need is for capital to organize, then the problems will be half solved.

In England, as well as in America, the need of organized capital has been felt. The Employers' Parliamentary Council, representing many million pounds, has been organized to take action with respect to any bills, introduced into either house of Parliament, "affecting the interests of trade, of free contract and of labor, or with respect to the action of imperial or local authorities affecting in any way the said interests." In 1902 the council opposed the passage of twenty bills, and was successful where it was persistent in opposition. It is doing what it can to oppose what is known as the "ca' canny" (do as little as possible—only so much work to do) policy. In British trades unionism this is an understood, though not expressed, policy to restrict the output, there being an idea that there is a fixed amount of work to be done and that it should be so distributed as to go round among all laborers. This economic delusion, and others, has, of course, done much to injure British trade, and united and intelligent opposition on the part of capital is the result. Germany, also, has a new organization similar to the National Association of Manufacturers.

PLANS OF ASSOCIATION.

The plans of the Manufacturers' Association include the promotion of employers' associations in every State in the Union, each association being a part of the intended Employers' Council of the United States. This will take off the hands of the Manufacturers' Association, as such, much of the burden of handling the problems of capital and labor. But, just as Mitchell is more important to labor than Gompers, so the leaders of the Manufacturers' Association will be, for a time, at least, more important than the leaders of the council, since the

association will be the greatest body of the council. It will be the purpose both to promote favorable industrial laws and to oppose the unjust demands of organized labor in State and national legislative bodies, first through legislative committees. If a harmful bill is reported favorably in committee the council will issue "whips" to employers over the State or Nation, urging their influence with their representatives in the State body or Congress to defeat the adverse legislation. In this way the association hopes to free capital from the dictation of organized labor and to pledge capital to a policy which shall be uniformly beneficial and which shall be uniformly adhered to. It hopes, among other things, to be able to guarantee a common line of action in case of disagreement. Some employers have reaped much profit by yielding to the demands of labor during a strike, when their competitors, refusing to surrender, were unable to do business for a long time. It hopes also to accumulate a fund for the general defense, one of the greatest drawbacks to effective opposition in the past being the unavailability of funds, notwithstanding the wealth of the capitalist class. The same process that has increased the earning capacity of consolidated capital will then increase the economic and social welfare to be derived from organized capital.

Besides promoting trade and favorable legislation in a general way, the association of manufacturers has thousands of correspondents throughout the world who furnish it with specific reports about foreign markets. It publishes a trade index in several languages, giving the names of its members and their manufactures, which it supplies free to members and to foreign buyers. It furnishes to its members a list of names of possible customers in foreign countries, the following being a sample from a bulletin of seventy names: "Louis Paris, 6 rue des Petits Hotels, Paris, France, writes to the National Association of Manufacturers that he is going to establish himself as agent in Paris and would like to represent manufacturers of the following articles: Generators, motors, alternators, transformers, measuring apparatus, electric apparatus in general. This gentleman states that at present he is manager-engineer for France of the Compagnie de l'Industrie Electrique, of Geneva, Switzerland, and that as such he has traveled all over France during the last two years and has best connections with the customers in the technical lines in that country. Prices should be quoted delivered in France. Correspondence in French."

The association translates in its information bureau foreign correspondence from any language into any language; it furnishes special foreign credit reports, collects foreign accounts and lends its aid to the amicable adjustment of disputes with foreign customers; it handles through its international freight bureau export shipments for its members and their foreign buyers at the lowest possible cost, being able through the amount attended to get special rates in freight charges, transfer fees and insurance premiums, besides more efficient service; and it publishes a paper which is carrying on the propaganda for effective organization of capital and a war against the injustice of labor.

So the association has much important work to do in its several departments. But whatever it may do in these lines, it is doubtful if it accomplishes anything of greater industrial or social importance than the balancing of the power of labor with the power of capital, whether it accomplish this through a new organization or as the National Association of Manufacturers.

WILLIAM ALLEN WOOD.

Very Satisfactory Speech.

New York Mail and Express.

It was at a dinner at the Tilden Club. Several men had responded to toasts, when, finally, a clubman well known in society, something of a first-nighter, and who practices law when the mood is on him, was called on for a speech. He is known as a raconteur, but his ability to entertain a crowd is rather that of a story teller when demitasse and cigars are served than as an orator with sonorous delivery. He is quite wealthy.

"Gentlemen," he began, "I do not know why I was called on for a speech. The honor should have been awarded to others. However, I have one qualification. It is that I know how to be brief."

"Gentlemen," this is all I have to say. It is a speech in five words, and here it is: 'Let me pay the bill.'"

The applause which followed the short speech can be imagined. It was unquestionably the greatest after-dinner speech that had ever been delivered in the Tilden Club. It has become historic.

No Opera Glasses for Him.

Philadelphia Record.

"Not on your life," said the man who had been offered opera glasses. "I couldn't be induced to look through them. I love the ideal, and I'd rather stay away from the play altogether than to have the realization of the leading lady's wrinkles and marks of wear and tear generally thrust upon me. I prefer to have her look eighteen instead of fifty. This, with the experience of a woman half way between these two extremes, gives me pleasant thoughts and I feel she's a dear creature with whom I'd like to stroll through the forest primeval—if anybody ever does such things. No glasses for me, thank you. When I paid my money to enjoy an illusion I'm not such a donkey as to try to see through it."

WOMEN AS CRIMINALS

WHEN TURNED THAT WAY THEY SHOW MUCH SKILL IN CRIME.

Paris Has Had a Murders and Burglars' Trust Headed by a Woman—Other Notable Female Crooks.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

PARIS, April 19.—The head of the Paris murderers' and burglars' trust has just been discovered, and turns out to be a woman, Madame the Baroness de Gourdou, if you please; twenty-one years old, a beautiful, Morgan in respect to keenness, daring, broadness of view and management of persons and things.

Ten days ago an old miser lost 75,000 francs in government bonds by an anonymous midnight visitor; as he had the numbers, the papers were quickly located in a banker's office. The man of money laughed in the police lieutenant's face. "Stolen? Impossible! I bought these bonds from one of our most esteemed and highly connected customers."

"Her name? Why, of course, Madame the Baroness de Gourdou, Folle St.-Clod Palace, Rue Reuilly."

Folle St.-Clod Palace used to be the pleasure house of one of Marie Antoinette's favorites, and the rent amounts to more than 30,000 francs per annum. Still, the lieutenant "had his doubts" and persisted to pursue the bird, no matter how precious the cage and how beautiful the plumage. The neighbors hardly knew her ladyship, as she was seldom seen on foot and had so far refrained from calling—probably because she thought herself above Rue Reuilly folks.

It was learned that she never received visitors in daytime, as far as had been observed, but at night the great dining room where the ill-fated Queen used to feast, and the grand salons that attracted the elite of gamblers before the revolution were brilliantly lighted up, and carriages arrived as late as 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

An hour after midnight the lieutenant let himself and twelve policemen into the palace by means of skeleton keys. The vestibule was pitch dark, but sound of voices and clatter of glasses and porcelain indicated that there was high revelry on the floor above. Following the sounds, the officers reached a double door and without ado entered, revolvers in hand. They saw a richly set table, lighted up by ancient silver candelabra, empty champagne bottles in plenty, and around the festive board nine gentlemen in evening dress. The lieutenant recognized as the woman who had stolen the picture taken by the police. The other male guests were a workman's blouse and shabby hat, while on the back of his chair hung a discarded false beard. There were also two ladies, dressed in a style fit for a hundred francs box at the grand opera, only more décolleté. While each of the police agents covered his man, the lieutenant pointed to the woman at the head of the table and with a polite bow asked: "The Baroness de Gourdou, I believe?"

"Correct," this in a loud voice, and in an undertone: "Send away your men and everything will be satisfactorily explained and arranged."

ARREST OF THE BARONESS.

Instead of answer, the lieutenant put his hand on Madame's shoulder and pronounced her under arrest, but at that moment a man, carrying a revolver, broke from a closet: "Your life if you hurt Madame."

The slinger was quickly overpowered and the whole gang writhed on the floor, bound hand and foot and properly gagged. Next the man of the law inspected the palace—a sumptuous house—priceless goblets, a picture of the Virgin, a painting of a classical artist on the walls. There were three salons, a cardroom with a complete outfit of gamblers' paraphernalia and a dozen or more bedrooms. Floor, walls and ceiling of one of the latter were mirror-lined and a royal crown with the legend: "Here slept my Queen," surmounted its bed of gilded cedar wood. In the rear of the third floor the police came across a complete hospital operating table, the most expensive of its kind, with its bedstead, stretchers, bath, etc., and a stock of medicines, disinfectants, surgical instruments and bandages, linens and plasters for dressing wounds. There were two patients, a young woman with a stiletto wound in her breast, and a noted crook, suffering from a shot in the leg. The rest of the floor and the attic above were used for storage purposes. Here was the most complete "fence" in Paris, a list of people who escaped violence, and among the latter a gold altar service, but recently stolen from one of the oldest churches in Paris.

The lieutenant was indiscreet enough to search the golden bed for secret lockers, and found one containing the Baroness's memorandum book, with a long record of past burglaries and murders, also a few affairs of that sort planned for the near future. Here is a list of people who escaped violence, or loss of property, by police initiative:

"Madame Plaisance, Rue ——. Good. Very cautious and easily frightened. Much cash on hand, as she distrusts banks. From 50,000 to 100,000 francs should be found. Death if she squeals, but try to avoid violence, if possible."

B—, Avenue Kleber. Very ancient. Bachelor's quarters on ground floor. Windows front on quiet street. Insomnia, but takes opium. Nimble Jacques ought to finish him in half hour. Iron box under bed contains family jewels of immense value. Rooms simply loaded down with curios. Cash necessary," etc.

THIRD DEGREE FOR BARONESS.

They have a third degree examination in Paris as well as in the United States. French authorities deny it no less indignantly than their colleagues in New York and Chicago. At any rate the lieutenant succeeded in obtaining from Madame, the Baroness, the following admissions:

Age twenty-one, real name Marie Therese Gourdou, nobility of her own creation; began her career as maid to a famous actress, became a woman of pleasure and fell in with some of the great rogues of the day—gamblers, rascals—later on, with burglars and murderers. Attained great sway over these men by reason of her beauty and resourceful mind, whereupon a number of them proposed, of their own accord, that she establish herself as leader of the elite of the Paris criminal classes. With money gained in burglarizing a banking house on the Champs Elysees, the ancient palace in a secluded street was leased for a term of years and fitted up with business paraphernalia: Telephone and telegraph—an expert crackman attended to the wires—lazaretto, depot of arms, poisons, explosives, traps, secret vaults, storerooms, accommodations for dozens of persons.

At the same time Madame established connections with highly respectable banking and business houses, where she visited in her carriage daily, depositing, selling and exchanging the money, bonds and other securities brought in by her associates. She likewise kept track of events in society by

AN UPHOLDER OF THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS



Judge Thayer rendered the opinion of the court in the merger case, by which the Northern Securities Company was declared an outlawed corporation. He was appointed a judge of the Eighth United States judicial circuit on Aug. 9, 1894. His home is at St. Louis.

seeking the acquaintance of people of culture and occasionally received these friends in her suite of rooms at a fashionable hotel, while the hotel keepers were given to understand that she was an aristocrat, living somewhere in the suburbs.

The Baroness boasted that the criminals arrested in her house corroborated the fact—that she kept her associates well in leash, directing their movements and exacting a commission of 25 per cent. from the gross proceeds of any burglary, theft, swindling operation, or murder planned, advocated or merely countenanced by her, for no crook durst operate on his own account. No free lancing!

LONG LIST OF CROOKS.

The police found in a secret drawer a list of over two hundred professional and occasional criminals, with their addresses and special qualifications as "not averse to blood," "the ladies' pet," "good for purposes of revenge," etc. One of the arrested introduced himself as Marie Therese's acknowledged lover. He had won her in a fierce battle on Place d'Aligre, only some weeks ago. His rival was now an unidentified body at the morgue. The wounded woman was Leonie Chouchart, expert pickpocket and companion of a porch climber. She received the wound in her breast while standing guard at a certain house on Place de la Nation.

Folle St.-Clod Hospital sometimes had as many as six or seven beds going, though only members of Madame's band were admitted to its privileges. To "her" criminals, wounded in fights, or otherwise in the course of their professional labors, the services of a graduated surgeon-physician were extended. This latter gentleman was a member of Madame's household and was caught with the rest. A promising member of the medical profession, he had been recruited by the Baroness, who had seen him, and several years ago established a secret practice among criminals whom he tended in crises of illness and injury, when they might have been arrested going to an ordinary physician. Madame hired the doctor by the year, forbade him to practice outside and practically set no limit to his usefulness, allowing him to purchase the latest surgical instruments and practice the most expensive cures. The police suspect that the doctor also may have rendered advice in poisoning cases, and supplied means for committing murder by poison, which, as a physician, he would have no trouble in procuring.

"The only difficulty I experienced," said Madame, "was that myself and friends had to do all the housework, as to engage servants would have been too risky."

When the party was led out to be conveyed to the station, the Baroness asked permission to take along her "tailor," a human skull.

This occupied a conspicuous place on the hall stand and in handing it to the owner the lieutenant noticed its excessive weight. Examination showed that it was three-quarters filled with gold pieces—"change for my associates when they go out to work," said Madame, smilingly. The skull was inscribed: "Pennies for My Lovers." Aside from that no money was found on the premises, but further search may reveal its hiding place. In all probability the Baroness keeps her money in various banks under assumed names.

OTHER FEMALE CRIMINALS.

The case of this female Morgan of the Paris burglar and murder trust bears all the earmarks of purely feminine criminality: Thoroughness of system and attention to the minutest details; a dominating spirit, founded no less on superior intellect than on woman's time-honored weapon, beauty; cruel impulses (orders to kill, tempered by charity, the hospital); talent for acting and a desire to play the grande dame, incessantness and devotion to the man who won her in a fair fight. Of such criminals as Baroness Gourdou the last quarter of a century produced, among European women, twenty or more who outdistanced their male competitors to such an extent as to make them appear mere imitators of their genius for inventing new and startling methods to obtain what was not theirs.

The fore-runner of Theresia Morgan, now puzzling the Paris courts with her Crawford mystery, was Adele Spitzeder, founder of the Munich Dachau Bank, who, in the course of twelve months, swindled 30,000 conservative and naturally suspicious Bavarians out of 20,000,000 francs or more by get-rich-quick schemes. Her golden promises, ostensible honesty and far-reaching charity bamboozled the good Germans so thoroughly as to bring on a financial crisis in the kingdom. Savings banks were depleted of deposits, mortgages raised or called in, government bonds thrown on the market in large blocks, paying mercantile businesses abandoned—all to get money for deposit in the Dachau Bank. Very frequently Adele did not cashiers enough to handle the flood of gold lent at the rate of 80 per cent. per year, but facilities for paying the enormous interest, and paying it promptly, were never neglected until finally the government stepped in and by a grossly

illegal, unconstitutional act burst the bubble. Adele got three years in the penitentiary and when she came out returned to Munich in triumph and opened up business at the old stand—only on a smaller scale. And as anticipated, she again found lots of dupes, collected 100,000 marks and ran away to Switzerland, where she died.

Countess Reday, now doing time in Vienna, married a decrepit pauper count on his deathbed merely to obtain his name. Armed with the title, she at once established herself as a money lender, or rather procurer. She borrowed from everybody, everywhere, anywhere, by mail, telephone and personal application; she swindled the church and the state, mulcted chambermaids, artisans, the prime minister of Hungary, her butler, the prince bishop of Olmutz. When 20,000 were to be had she took them, and if no more than five or twenty were to be obtained she accepted them with the same bold air "for speculative purposes."

Some ten years ago the political-religious "salon" of Princess Henrietta Latour d'Auvergne was the talk of Paris, all the notables of high life, art, literature, politics and the church making their rendezvous there. To have something to occupy her mind her Highness engaged in the money and marriage brokerage business, but no one suspected her of wrong, "because she paid interest most promptly." Finally the police caught on and denounced this grande dame as a plebeian renegade nun. Of the 12,000,000 francs entrusted to her only a few paltry thousands were recovered.

A PERSISTENT SWINDLER.

Some little time ago Count Khuen, Governor of Croatia, received a visit from a pretty young woman, who offered him a precious stone, which, she said, was a present from the late Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The Governor refused to buy, but at Christmas time the same girl sent him a pair of slippers, begging him to accept them as a token of her devotion. The compromising present was at once returned with the Governor's visiting card, on which he had written: "In refusing your gift, believe me, that I am not unappreciative of your kindness."

Now the swindler had what she wanted—the Governor's card and a specimen of his handwriting. Three months she worked incessantly until she could imitate the count's writing to perfection. Then she wrote letters over his signature to various banks, asking them to cash notes for amounts varying between 1,000 to 25,000 florins, in favor of bearer, who, it was intimated, was his Excellency's mistress. By another forged letter "from the Governor," the girl afterwards procured a husband, the well-known university professor, Schach, who has a large private fortune. When sentencing her to seven years in the penitentiary the judge said it was a shame that she had not "employed her remarkable talents in a more honorable way."

To get even with the John Wanamaker of Hamburg, a woman named Cohen established rival stores opposite his, selling every single article 25 per cent. cheaper than the other. Only when the honest merchant was on the point of failure it leaked out where Frau Cohen obtained the means to carry on this unusual campaign. Her shrews of war came from the coffers of a certain banking house, whose treasurer she had bewitched. He stole \$750,000 for her, every penny of which was dropped in the underhanded game.

At the beginning of 1900 Prince Alphonse of Bavaria received a petition from an unknown Paris dame, calling herself Princess of Alencon. Her letter was returned in an envelope bearing his Royal Highness's seal, and on the strength of this bit of paper and a fraction of a pfennig's worth of sealing wax the recipient obtained 40,000 francs within a week afterwards. This, too, in Paris, where the Alencons reside. Ere this swindler was frightened off she had gathered in 200,000 francs more from financiers, bankers and merchants. Her identity has never been established.

A Paris salesgirl, Mademoiselle Coudes, posed as the speaking tube of archangel Gabriel for several years in the City of Light, and succeeded in gathering about her many leaders of science, religion, literature and fashion. Her salons were always full of prelates and aristocrats, and great men of science sang her praises because "her prophecies always came true." But while regaling her dupes with stories of heavenly bliss, Mademoiselle did not forget No. 1, and sailed away nearly half a million of francs before the police stepped in. She is still in jail.

The society columns of the continental press omit mention of some Austrian arch-duchess who deigns to cast her lot with lowly mortals, relieving them of all the cash they can earn, borrow or steal. Usually her imperial highness "contemplates entering the Protestant Church, and was therefore discarded by her family. The yarn never fails to catch 'buckers,' though it has been worked time and again in Paris, Munich, Berlin, Stockholm and St. Petersburg—all of which tends to back up Schopenhauer's saying: 'To defraud and falsify is woman's nature; she likes nothing better than to fool people.'"

HENRI GIRON.

NEW NAVAL STATIONS

CHAIN OF UNITED STATES STATIONS STRETCHING OVER THE EARTH.

Including Coaling Depots, They Now Number Thirty-Five, with Many in Prospect.

ON THE FAR ALASKAN COAST

WE NOW HOLD KEY TO GULF OF MEXICO AND CARIBBEAN SEA.

Matters Pertaining to Foreign Stations Uncle Sam Keeps Secret—Mid-Pacific Stations.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—By his acquisition of Guantanamo, Cuba, Uncle Sam adds the nineteenth link to his chain of naval stations, upon which the sun never sets. By his attainment of Bahia Honda, from the same island republic he adds the sixteenth to his published list of naval coal depots.

Our naval stations have more than doubled in five years. Their increase from eight to nineteen since 1888 is perhaps the best index to our progress as a naval power.

We can only conjecture as to the true length of the chain of coal depots with which Uncle Sam is peppering the map. For several years the government has been negotiating to establish them in many corners of the earth. "The establishment of naval coal depots in foreign waters involves diplomatic considerations of the highest order, and manifestly should not be discussed in a report of a public character." This is the extent of the satisfaction which the Navy Department will give to seekers for information on this point.

From Key Bering sea, across the equator to the South Pacific now stretches the belt of known stations and depots.

Guantanamo, our newest naval station and our only one on foreign soil, will be strongly fortified, and a detachment of our seacoast artillery will be quartered there the year round. Uncle Sam will own the laffs immediately surrounding, and the spot will be, to all intents and purposes, a little colony of the United States. We will find the port already defended by fortifications which were considered third in strength in all Cuba at the time of the Spanish war. The bay, which, of course, falls to us as the most important part of the acquisition, is eleven miles long, north and south, and forms two harbors. The innermost, called the Bay of Jao, is shallow and choked by alluvium from the entering streams. As do all our naval stations proper, Guantanamo will include a complete coaling depot in its equipment. Extensive coal docks will be built there. The nearest settlement to our garrison will be the little village of Sagua, where a railroad reaches to the town of Guantanamo. A line of railroad will directly connect our coal docks with the backbone railroad of Cuba. Therefore, our soldiers will be in touch with the other cities of the island. By the way the bird flies Havana is 500 miles distant from Guantanamo, the latter being on the under side of the island, facing Jamaica, and at the end opposite from the capital city.

An even more lonely post will be Bahia Honda, although it is separated from the gayeties of Havana by only some fifty miles. It is to the west of the capital and on the same (northern) shore of the island. It is a small, well sheltered harbor of from three to six fathoms. The entrance is narrow and intricate. The channel is two miles long, north and south, and has an inner-locked basin about one mile in diameter. This inner harbor will accommodate only small vessels. To enjoy the meager social life of the town our soldiers will have to travel six miles into the interior. At Bahia Honda Uncle Sam will also come into the possession of a fort, and, as at Guantanamo, he will own the surrounding land. For some time Bahia Honda will be utilized only as a place for the storage of coal.

ATLANTIC AND GULF CHAIN.

A naval station proper is being established at San Juan, Porto Rico. Recently, by executive order, the area for the station has been greatly enlarged. But San Juan can only be used by ships of small and medium size, large vessels being forbidden the harbor by shoals.

So we now hold the keys to both the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. Our naval bases at Key West, Dry Tortugas and Bahia Honda will be three sentinels at the gateway of the big gulf. Guantanamo and San Juan will guard the Caribbean, easily with the aid of little Culebra, east of Porto Rico. How, then, is any vessel to enter the isthmian canal from the east without our say so?

From Key West and Dry Tortugas at the point of Florida our chain of naval stations curves along the northern shore of the gulf, the locations being Pensacola and New Orleans.

Ascending out Atlantic coast from Dry Tortugas we have our naval stations at Fort Royal, S. C., Norfolk, Va., Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New London, Conn., Boston and Portsmouth, N. H.

On the Atlantic the navy holds two points exclusively as coal depots. One is at Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, where a complete equipment for coaling vessels is now being installed. When this is complete coal will be conveyed by gravity to small craft and lighters from bins erected out upon a steel pier.

The northernmost Atlantic station which the navy holds is Frenchman bay, Maine. This is a coal depot proper and has but recently been completed. With its new equipment coal is handled at the rate of 20 tons per hour and its great bins will hold a capacity of about 2,000 tons. Last June a tract of twenty acres extending entirely across the island from the harbor to the sea was formally transferred from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department, by executive order, to be occupied by a coal depot. The harbor here is deep, the shore bold and there is an abundance of fresh water. Uncle Sam is erecting upon the site a wharf and coal depot with a capacity of about 2,000 tons.

This is the most isolated of our naval posts, but northeast of it at Sitka, Alaska,